

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SANDS & NEILSON—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1837.

CORN.

If there be any who may have put in their corn without being able to manure their ground, from want of time, who may have manure at command, we would advise them still to give it a dressing, either before the grain comes up, or just after it has done so.

Those who may live upon tide water, where the sea-weed washes ashore, have a certain resource in that article to insure a good yield of corn, and by taking a little trouble may add 25 per cent. to their product: in ploughing their corn the first time, let the furrow be turned from the stalks on either side; let the cart follow the plough with the sea-weed, put in a shovel full of it around the stalks, in the furrow; then let the plough return the soil, covering up the sea-weed, and they may rest assured the happiest results will crown their labors.

Those who have not this resource, have an equal fertilizer in the mould and leaves from the woods, which, if applied in the same way, would act equally efficient. So also would well rotted manure of any kind.

But should there be any who are so situated, as not to be able to encounter this trouble, we would advise them to a less laborious course.—Let them mix ten bushels of spent ashes with one of plaster, and cast a common sized kitchen ladleful upon each hill soon after the corn is up.

If there should be any who may not be able to obtain the ashes, an ordinarily sized table-spoonful of plaster to each hill, will act as a charm if put around and on the plants, when they first come up.

BEEES AND PARSNIPS.

These roots may be sown up to the last of thi

month in good loamy ground, well manured, with a certainty of a reasonably fair crop, and we most earnestly recommend to every one, who would wish to have a plentifully supplied winter dairy, to embrace the opportunity of putting them in.

RUTA BAGA.

We are particularly desirous to see this valuable root gaining upon the favor of agriculturists, and therefore, would remind them, that they should bestir themselves, so as to get their ground ready for drilling them in by the 10th or 15th of June.

MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR IN FRANCE.

The French Minister of Finances in his report recently made, states the manufacture of beet sugar in France to be as follows:

In 1835—668,936,762 lbs.

" 1836—1,012,770,589 lbs.

That the value of the raw sugar from the harvest of 1835, was 30,349,340 francs. That of 1836, 48,968,805 francs.

The number of manufactories now at work in the making of beet sugar is 512: besides these there are 39 being erected.

By this exhibit it will be seen, that public confidence in this branch of agricultural industry, is steadily on the increase in France; which fact should inspire those engaged in the pursuits of husbandry in America, with a like confidence; and we sincerely hope, that every farmer and planter will feel himself justified in putting in more or less of the seed, with a view of ultimately adding this to the other branches of his culture.—When so many disasters have followed the exertions of the wheat-grower for the last four years, —when the price of cotton has so greatly fallen, —when its sales have been so precarious—and when so little profit has recently ensued to the tobacco planters, surely each and all of them should look around them with a view of embracing other pursuits; and to us it appears clear, that none which promises surer prospects of success and profit could be desired than those of the beet and mulberry culture. Blessed with soil and climate both happily adapted to their growth, how

easy a matter will it be, for any one so disposed to embrace either, or both branches, upon a small scale, without materially affecting those which now form the staple articles of their growth.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

If there be any thing which goes more directly to the heart of the conductor of a public journal, than such evidences of the approbation of his subscribers than the following extracts furnish, we know it not:

Extract from a letter from a subscriber living near Beltsville, Prince George's county, Md., dated

"BELTSVILLE, May 8, 1837.

"I have been endeavoring to get you some subscribers to your paper, and have the promise from several."

Extract from another letter, dated

"York, Pa. May 9, 1837.

"Enclosed you will find \$5 to pay subscription to your valuable Farmer and Gardener. Two dollars and fifty cents for Mr. ———, and Two dollars and fifty cents for ourselves. We have made exertions to get you some subscribers, but have thus far only succeeded in getting one."

Extract from another, dated

"CHESTERFIELD COURT HOUSE, S. C. }
April 25, 1837. }

"Please send the Farmer and Gardener to Messrs. — & —, Gold Mine Post-Office, Chesterfield District, S. C. I am endeavoring to procure subscribers to the Farmer and Gardener, and hope to furnish several in a short time. It would give me great pleasure to see it in the hands of every farmer in this community; it would probably be the means of rousing them from the lamentable state of apathy to which they have fallen.

"Since writing this letter, my brother has signified his wish to take your paper."

From a female reader in the city of New York, we have the following, dated May 5, 1837.

"I hope the refreshing dews and gentle showers, will ever be bestowed with a liberal hand on the highly cultivated Farmer and Gardener, which has afforded me so often such sweet delight."

We do not often obtrude our affairs upon our readers; but gratitude to the generous motives which influence the writers of the above extracts, induce us to do so upon this occasion, and while

we return to each our unfeigned thanks, we trust their good example will have a contagious effect, and that we shall soon have to announce, that we have, indeed, been met in the true spirit of reciprocity.

The article on the present and past condition of British Agriculture, which will be found in another column, is of profound concern, and will afford matter for much reflection to every thinking reader. We, therefore, commend it to the careful perusal of all.

THE GROWING CROPS.

The last Fredericktown Times, published in Frederick County, Md., in one of our most fertile counties, hitherto distinguished for her heavy products of wheat and rye, has the following paragraph:

"It is an unpleasant task for us to record the fact, that the prospects of the crops of wheat and rye never were more unfavorable at this season of the year, than they are in this county at the present time. Many of our farmers have ploughed up their fields of wheat and are now planting them in corn. To prevent flooding the market with that useful grain, would it not be advisable for our agricultural friends to appropriate a portion of their ground to the cultivation of Buckwheat or any other article from the sale of which they may derive the means of comfortable support?—We drop this hint for the benefit of the grain-growing community, in whose welfare and prosperity we feel a deep and lively interest."

Although we do not join with the editors of the Times, in the fear of the country being "flooded" with corn, we agree most heartily in their recommendation, that a portion of the ground should be appropriated to the cultivation of Buckwheat. If planted in grounds capable of bringing wheat, there can be no doubt that it would prove a profitable crop, for from the universal favoritism in which its flour is held for cakes for the breakfast table, it is certain that it would command ready sale and good prices.

The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Telegraph has this paragraph:

Crops in Orange county.—We regret to learn from the Goshen Independent Republican, that owing to the unfavorable appearance of the wheat and rye in that county to yield any crop, many farmers are ploughing them up in order to prepare for summer sowing.

Potatoes.—In Prussia the Potatoe is cultivated with peculiar success;—as the stalk grows, the earth is heaped up, leaving only three leaves at the top; roots are thus greatly increased, and the produce is said to be astonishing.

THE PRESSURE.

Knowing that our subscribers have a deep interest in whatever concerns the currency of the country, we annex the statements which follow, of the suspension of specie payments by a number of the banks of the Atlantic cities; by which it will be seen that the suspension has been general in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, with but a solitary exception. The measure we deem a wise one, and believe that had it been adopted two weeks earlier in Baltimore, no commercial house of importance would have been compelled to suspend payments; for it is universally admitted that all of those which were forced by circumstances to do so in this city are perfectly solvent—nay, that most of them have large surpluses, after making most liberal allowances for losses. So far as we have been able to gather public sentiment upon the subject, it is in favor of the measure of precaution adopted by the banks, and judging from the changed aspect of the countenances of business men, we should say much relief will be thereby afforded. When we say that our opinion is, that all of our banks are in a sound condition, we but speak the undissembled sentiments of our heart. Persons at a distance, holding the paper of our banks, need apprehend no danger, and we earnestly advise them to make no sacrifices to get rid of them, as they are, and will be able to meet all their engagements with the utmost fidelity.

[From the Baltimore American of May 13.]

Yesterday the suspension of specie payments on the part of the banks of this city took effect. The propriety, or more properly speaking, the absolute necessity of the measure was so clearly apparent, after the occurrences which had taken place in New York and Philadelphia, that it has met with general acquiescence. Perfect stillness pervaded the banks yesterday, in comparison with the bustle which attended the payment of the numerous calls for specie on the preceding day.

The notes of the private banking house of J. I. Cohen, jr. and Brothers were presented yesterday at their counter quite freely, and were promptly paid in specie.

The notes of our banks, although not redeemable in specie, were yesterday received as usual in deposit at the different banks, and by all persons in business.

The sudden change in the circulating medium has brought with it a difficulty on the score of small change, so indispensable in all the smaller business transactions of life, which should be remedied as soon as practicable. It is generally known that the banks are prohibited by law from issuing notes of a denomination less than \$5, consequently we must look to some other source for this description of circulating medium. The great desideratum in selecting the mode of supplying the existing deficiency is that it shall be entitled to credit and be uniform, so as to prevent the possibility of loss or the facility of imposition.

The course pursued in Philadelphia strikes us as peculiarly entitled to approbation in regard to both of these points. The councils of that city have passed an ordinance authorising the issue of certificates of loan, to the amount of \$150,000, embracing 25 cents, 50 cents, and 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 dollars, which are to be received in payment of taxes, and will answer all the purposes of a circulating medium. The advantages of this course are so evident as not to admit of argument, inasmuch as the faith of the city will stand pledged for the redemption of the notes, whilst being issued by the same authority, they will be uniform in their appearance, and so executed as to prevent their being easily counterfeited.

Special care should be taken by our citizens to discountenance issues of small bills by irresponsible individuals, the mischievous consequences of which are still in the recollection of many of our readers, and go very far to prove the propriety of the Philadelphia plan. We presume that there is little doubt about the power possessed by the corporation of this city to issue certificates of loan, whatever difficulty might attend an attempt to put in circulation any document in the nature of a bank bill. These certificates might be procured from the Register of the city or some other officer appointed for the purpose, in exchange for bank bills, which would be an additional guarantee as to their value. The difficulties already experienced in the transaction of business demonstrate the necessity of prompt action in the premises, and it is hoped that the City Council, which will convene on Monday next, as supposed, with a view to make some arrangement in this matter, will at once furnish the city with a circulation that may supply the place of small coin. Any amount of small change that may still remain with the banks will come advantageously into play at the time of resuming specie payments, which it is hoped is not very far distant.

Since the foregoing article was written we have been informed, from a most respectable source, that satisfactory arrangements for a supply of small change will be promptly made.

SPECIE PAYMENT SUSPENSIONS.

The course which has been taken by all the banks of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, of suspending the payment of specie for their liabilities, will in all probability be followed by a large majority of the banks throughout the union.

It appears that when the news of the suspension in New York reached New Haven, all the banks in that place except the City Bank, suspended specie payment. The City Bank has for some time been under a process of examination by a committee of the legislature, and having reduced its business and reinforced its vaults, has determined to pay the remainder of its debts in specie. Along the North River the banks generally suspended specie payments as soon as the intelligence from New York reached them.

In Wilmington, Del., the same course has also been adopted.

U. S. BANK.—This institution, it appears, suspended specie payments simultaneously with the other banks in Philadelphia. The U. S. Gazette, speaking of the necessity of the general suspension, says:—

"But for this resolution, our city would have

been drained of its specie within forty-eight hours, to answer the demands, and accommodate the Brokers of New York and Baltimore. A large portion of the benefit of the measure would have been lost if any bank had declined to join with the rest. Great credit is due to the United States Bank for her accord, by which step, Mr. Biddle has surrendered his reluctant consent, in obedience to the obvious interest of the community, without impairing, in general opinion, the stability or fame of his institution."

The Bank of the Metropolis—the Deposit Bank at Washington—forms an exception to the general proceeding, and thus announces its intention to continue specie payments:

NOTICE.

Bank of Metropolis, May 12, 1837.

Notwithstanding the information which has reached Washington, of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of New York, as well as some of the Banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore, the President and Directors of the Bank of the Metropolis, confident in their ability to fulfil all the engagements and liabilities of the Bank, have determined to continue specie payments. Satisfied of the strength of the Bank of the Metropolis to sustain its credit, the President, Directors, and Cashier, have determined to pledge, and they will, individually and collectively, pledge, their private fortunes for all just claims against the Institution.

By order of the Board,
Test, JOHN P. VAN NESS President.
Geo. THOMAS, Cashier.

The following banks in addition to the above, have suspended specie payments.

At Albany, and other places in the interior of New York.

Of the state of New Jersey.

Of Providence, Rhode Island.

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

Of Alexandria, D. C.

Patriotic Bank of Washington, D. C.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland, Annapolis.

Frederick County (Md.) Banks.

Most of the Banks in Massachusetts.

The Morris County Bank, at Morristown, N. J. has stopped payment.

It is stated in the New York American that some of the claimants under the French treaty made demands on the Bank of America on Wednesday, for the payment of their claims in gold. The demand was refused, when it was formally made and protested, and sent on for recovery to Washington. The indemnity money was sent from France in gold.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

MANAGEMENT OF SLAVES.

We have read with interest and instruction, a Pamphlet on the Management of Slaves, by the Hon. WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK, to whose public spirited labors our Agricultural community, and especially the Sea Island Planters, are indebted for

so much judicious speculation and practical instruction.

The work begins with a brief vindication of Slavery; and in the course of its direction for the management of Slaves, examines several recently published projects for their moral and religious education.

The following Extract is from the Introductory remarks:

"The value of our slave property is not justly appreciated. To their owners, our slaves yield two distinct interests; the one annual, or that which arises from their labor; the other, a contingent or prospective interest, the issue of the females. To the Southern States, and I may properly add, to the human family, the inhabitants of Africa are absolutely essential. Without their services, as slaves, a large portion of the habitable globe, yielding the richest productions, would at this time be a barren waste. The negro never has, and from causes inseparable from his nature, never can labor profitably as a freeman. History, ancient and modern, evinces the truth of this position. Our own country furnishes abundant evidence on the subject. St. Domingo, as a colony, supplied Europe with the fruits of slave industry. Emancipation has nearly destroyed the ability of that fertile Island to provide even for its own wants. Who but the black man, controlled by his master, can toil successfully under the action of a southern sun? What member of the Confederacy can vie with South Carolina, or any other slave-holding State, in the value of her productions? Strike from existence our Negro population, and how inconsiderable would be the revenue of the Union arising from imports. From what source would then be drawn the many millions that are annually appropriated by a prodigal Congress? If slavery had ceased simultaneously in every State, at the termination of our late war with Great Britain, when the General Government owed about 120 millions of Dollars, in what time would the debt have been extinguished? These and other questions of similar import, it would be difficult for the most zealous abolitionist to answer. The worth of our slaves, and the important station which their owners necessarily occupy, may be illustrated by another consideration. An increase of wealth on the part of any citizen obviously augments the aggregate wealth of the State, but it cannot affect that State politically.—An addition of \$1,000,000 to the private fortune of Daniel Webster, would not give to Massachusetts more than she now possesses in the Federal Councils. On the other hand, every increase of slave property in South Carolina, is a fraction thrown into the scale by which her representation in Congress is determined. It is evident, therefore, that the slaveholder, as a member of the great American family, holds an elevated rank, and one of high responsibility. An injudicious application of his authority might beggar him and his neighbours; nay, involve the whole community in irretrievable ruin. And what is of far weightier consequence, omission or neglect to improve the moral condition of his people, is an offence for which hereafter there may be no forgiveness. It ought hence to be borne in perpetual remembrance, that we of the South have duties to discharge, which no other citizen is liable to perform."

[From the Boston Journal.]

Important Invention.—A gentleman of this city, has recently invented a machine for "facing and smoothing granite," and other kinds of stone, that bids fair to be of great utility; and to introduce the hammered stone into more general use. It will be of much importance to those interested in the numerous quarries recently opened along the coast of New England, and will greatly assist in preparing for architectural purposes, this beautiful building material.

The machine is simple in its construction, consisting of a very heavy, rapidly revolving cylinder or wheel, placed in an upright frame, with "cutters," placed in the periphery or circumference, and a carriage, on which the stone is placed, to pass under the wheel, and while thus passing, the stone is faced by coming in contact with the cutters. The wheel is very heavy of itself, and is besides driven by the aid of a very powerful and heavy balance wheel, weighing two or three hundred weight at least, and the cutters of steel, weighing several pounds each. The wheel is raised or lowered by means of a screw, to correspond with the thickness of the stone. The stone passes very slow under the cutters, and the wheel revolves with great rapidity. A small degree of play is given to the wheel, that in case the whole surface is not taken down to a proper depth, at a single revolution, it will slide over it, and take it at the next turn of the wheel. The feed of the carriage, (as the mechanics term it) is small, but the amount of labor the machine is capable of performing is very great, in consequence of the continued and rapid motion of the cutters, impelled by steam, water, or other power.

We have seen no labor saving machine of late, that promises so much, or bids fairer to become extensively useful. The proprietors have built a model, with a design of immediately putting it in operation on an extensive scale. In connection with one of the large quarries, we should suppose this an invaluable invention. We believe the tedious, manual process of preparing granite, is soon to cease, and that this or something similar, is the instrument, by which we shall be enabled to compel water, and steam, to perform what has heretofore required exclusively the exertions of human muscle and sinew.

We hope in using this contrivance on an extended scale, it will prove as useful, as it appears in theory and model.

Old Prices.—Looking over some old papers the other day, we fell upon a parcel of bills which were settled in 1817; and were somewhat interested in a comparison between the prices at that day, and those of the present time. In one of the bills a bushel of corn was charged at \$1.00—Coffee 28 cts. a pound, Souchong Tea at 55 cts., brown Sugar at 14 to 15 cts.; Molasses 55 to 67, and so on. In 1817, we were at peace, to be sure;—but we were smarting under the wounds made by the war of 1812, with its debts and taxes. Labor was no higher then, we believe, than it is now,—and the hard times were made harder by a failure of the corn crop; here in 1814.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

The peach trees are said by the Hagerstown Torch Light to have been severely injured.

[From the New York Observer.]
DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR.
BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

I have spoken already, in general terms, with a little of that enthusiasm, perhaps, which first impressions are apt to beget, of the moral beauties and high cultivation of England, and parts of Scotland. A glance, in July or August, from a few of the thousand eminences which invite your steps, is sufficient to convince you, that the prodigious agricultural resources of the country are developed, with extraordinary industry, skill and success. But these enchanting glimpses, are too rapid and indefinite, to afford any satisfactory data, from which to calculate the gross produce of the island. You want to sit down in your closet, with such statistics, as may be gleaned from the reports of Parliamentary committees, and other authentic documents, and by the help of these, to make out a condensed abstract, embracing all the items, which go to swell the vast aggregate of British agricultural production. For brevity's sake, I shall include what I have to say of the agriculture of Scotland, under the present general head, although, most of the estimates will have more special reference to England and Wales.

It is the opinion of competent judges, that the advances made in the agriculture of Great Britain during the last *seventy* or *eighty* years, are scarcely exceeded by the improvement and extension of its manufactures, within the same period; and that to these advances, no other old settled country furnishes any parallel. That they have been very rapid indeed, the following figures and comparisons abundantly show. In 1760 the total growth of all kinds of grain in England and Wales, was about 120,000,000 of bushels. To this should be added, perhaps 30,000,000, for Scotland—making a grand total of 150,000,000. In 1835, the quantity in both kingdoms, could not have been less than 340,000,000 of bushels. In 1755, the population of the whole island, did not much, if any, exceed 7,500,000. In 1831 it had risen to 16,525,180, being an increase of 9,000,000, or 120 per cent! Now the improvements in agriculture, have more than kept pace with this prodigious increase of demand for its various productions; for it is agreed on all hands, that the 16,500,000, or rather the 17,500,000, (for more than a million have been added since 1831,) are much fuller fed, and on provisions of a far better quality, than the 7,500,000 were, in 1755. Nor is Great Britain indebted at all, at present, to foreign markets for her supplies. Since 1832, she has imported no grain worth mentioning, and till within the last six months, prices have been so exceedingly depressed, as to call forth loud complaints from the whole agricultural interest of the country. England is at this moment, so far from wanting any of our bread-stuffs, if we had them to export, that she has been supplying us all winter liberally from her own granaries, and according to the latest advices, she has still bread enough, and to spare. Again, it is estimated by British writers, of high authority, that the subsistence of 9,000,000 of people costs, in raw produce, not less than £71,000,000, or £8 for each individual per annum. According to this estimate, the annual product of this great branch of national

industry is \$350,000,000 more, at present, than it was in 1755; which is more than twice the value of the whole cotton manufacture of the country, in 1831. Now if it costs \$350,000,000 to feed the increased population of 9,000,000, then to feed the present population of 17,500,000, must cost near \$700,000,000! What an amazing agricultural product, for so small a territory! And yet, it is the opinion of practical men of the highest respectability in England, that the raw produce of the island, might be well nigh doubled, without any greater proportional expense being incurred in its production. That is to say, 35,000,000 of people might draw their subsistence, from that one little speck in the ocean! Now we have a territory, more than fifteen times as large as the island of Great Britain: and what should hinder it, when it comes to be brought under no higher cultivation than some parts of England and Scotland, from sustaining a population of *five* or *six* hundred millions of people? This would give to Virginia something like *thirty* millions—to Illinois and Missouri about the same number, each—to N. York near *twenty-five* millions, and so in proportion to the other states. I am quite aware, that this estimate will be regarded as extremely visionary and incredible, by many of your readers; but not more so, than it would have been thought, in the middle of the last century, that England, Scotland and Wales could ever be made to sustain thirty-five, or even thirty millions.

Among the causes which have more than doubled the agricultural produce of Great Britain, within the period just alluded to, may be mentioned the enclosing of six or seven million of acres of commons and common fields, by which their annual product has been increased, in many cases, more than tenfold—the cultivation of heaths and other waste lands—the redeeming of extensive and inexhaustibly rich fens, from the possession of aquatic birds and animals—the great improvement in agricultural implements—the furrow draining of clay and other cold and stiff soils—the better rotation of the crops—the extensive introduction of turnips and clover—the immense increase of common manure, and the introduction of one at least, whose extraordinary nutritive qualities have but recently been discovered. Next to wheat, the turnip crop, which forty years ago was hardly worth mentioning, is now more valuable than any other, both to landlords and tenants. It is used chiefly in feeding and fattening cattle and sheep; and while immense numbers of both are kept in the most healthy and thriving condition upon this vegetable, one species of which, the Ruta Bag, has lately been introduced and is extensively productive, the lands are greatly enriched and soon prepared for any other crop, which the farmer may find most profitable in his system of rotation. Clover, too, is doing much to enrich the soil of England and Scotland, and to reward the labors of those who moisten it with the sweat of their brows. It is surprising to see, to what extent the light, sandy lands of England have already been redeemed from comparative sterility under this cultivation; and are now sowed with the finest wheat. The process is still going on, and bids fair to proceed as long as there remain any such lands to be reclaimed and enriched. Indeed, who can tell how much the

cultivation of the turnip may ultimately add to the wealth, and help to sustain the population of Britain. According to an estimate which I have lately seen, it is now worth *many millions* sterling, per annum, to the single county of Norfolk. Carrots, also, are found to be a very profitable crop in some parts of England, and the farmers are turning their attention to the cultivation of this very nutritious esculent, with increasing interest and advantage.

Among the several kinds of manure which have long been in high repute, lime and marls are inexhaustible; particularly the former, which the low price of coal brings at a cheap rate. On some soils, and near the kilns, it is used in great quantities. I have seen fields covered with it, just as ours are with barn manure; and when it is spread, the ground appears, at a little distance, as if it were covered with snow.

But the richest and most profitable kind of dressing which has yet been tried, and which is a new source of agricultural wealth to Great Britain, is *bone manure*. It began first to be used, on a large scale, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, where its influence has been all but miraculous! Extensive tracts of country, which a few years ago were mere wastes, occupied by rabbit warrens, have been converted into some of the finest and best managed farms in England. This signal improvement, though it did not begin, has been carried to its present perfection by the use of the manure just mentioned. Since bone dust has come into general use, the turnip crop has been increased in many instances, *ten-fold*, and in few less than *four* or *five* fold, and the effect has been equally surprising upon the succeeding crops of grain, on the same land. This is the testimony of practical men, well acquainted with all the circumstances, and they have no doubt that the soil will go on progressively improving, and requiring a less quantity of bones, annually, from its increased fertility and power. It answers best on light chalky soils. A single farmer in Lincolnshire, is said to have generally about 600 acres dressed, almost entirely with bone manure, furnishing a vast supply of food for cattle, and of common manure for other lands, and is fitting those on which it is sown for bearing the most luxuriant crops of wheat and barley.

In Scotland, the use of bone manure is still more recent, but scarcely less productive. In the Lothians, in Berwickshire, and in fact, every where, it is working wonders. Being so light and easily transported compared with any other kind of manure, many a rugged and hilly tract is fertilized by it, which must otherwise have remained in a state of nature. To pulverize the bones, mills are constructed in the vicinity of all the large towns, and besides what their own markets furnish, large quantities of bone dust are imported by the Scotch farmers.

I am almost ashamed to offer your readers this brief and meagre sketch of the present state of British agriculture; but neither time nor space, will permit me to enlarge. There are limits, no doubt, beyond which improvements in cultivating the soil, cannot be carried. But there is no reason to think, that these limits have yet been approached, even in the most productive districts of England and Scotland—for the science of agriculture never advanced more rapidly than it has

done within the last few years; or rather, I should say, were I entitled to speak with any authority on this subject, it seems to be almost in its infancy. Who that looks at the astonishing improvements of the last fifty years, both in the science and art of husbandry—who that recollects how lately the potatoe, that most rich, nutritious and productive of all our farinaceous esculents, has been brought into general use, who that considers what inexhaustible sources of nutrition and fertility and wealth, the turnip and other green crops have so recently become in Britain, will undertake to say, that other vegetables, still more nutritious and productive, may not yet be introduced and brought under general cultivation? Who can tell, what new substances scientific and practical agriculturists may yet find, possessing far higher fertilizing virtues, than any now in use, or what combinations and mixtures chemistry may furnish, so cheap and so abundant, as to put a new aspect of fertility upon lands already most productive? Who, in looking at the best acre in all England, would venture to say, that it can never, by any possible improvements and discoveries, be made more productive of human sustenance than it now is? Who knows, but that a hundred, or a thousand years hence, it may yield four fold? Who, in short, can even conjecture, what amazing undeveloped agricultural resources yet lie hidden in lands, which have hitherto been regarded, as scarcely worth tilling at all? For myself, I do not deem it at all extravagant to predict, that in the millenium, if not before, the single island of Great Britain will produce food enough for a population of fifty millions; nor, that when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks, and instead of the thorn shall come up the fir-tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myrrh-tree, the present territory of the United States will pour the boon of plenty, into the laps of a thousand million of inhabitants!

Yours, sincerely.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

MANAGEMENT OF A FARM.

Mr. Tucker—Your correspondent P. has requested some information as to the best manner of conducting his farm, so as to improve and make it profitable. To give particular directions in such a case you will perceive is impossible, without a more full and minute knowledge of the farm occupied than has been given, and even then much must be left to the judgment of your correspondent. To work a farm successfully, a knowledge of the leading constituent of the soil, and the manner in which it has been treated, is necessary. Some soils are adapted to wheat, while on others it is produced with difficulty, and a quite uncertain crop; on the last the grasses are generally found to flourish, and hence are good for grazing. As a general rule, it may be said that a farm which will produce good wheat is capable of producing any other crop, of grass or grain, that the owner chooses to put upon it, and is therefore capable of any system of amelioration or improvement that experience or science may have devised. On the supposition that P's. farm is of this class, I shall throw out a few hints, which may possibly be useful to him, or to others, in farming.

Experience has shown, what indeed theory indicated, that the successful management of the soil is most intimately connected with a rotation of crops; and the best manner in which such rotation could be brought about has engaged the attention of most of the scientific and able farmers of the present time. The doctrine of rotation is founded on the simple but well established law of nature, that different plants require different kinds of food to support them—that they take this food from the soil in variable quantities, and consequently ground, when exhausted for one plant, will sometimes produce an abundant growth of another; that such is the fact is shown by every day's observation of the process which governs the growth of plants. It may be remarked, also, that plants derive their growth principally from decayed plants; and hence, in a rotation of crops, particular attention should be given to those that return the most to the soil on which they grow. Reference too must be had to the mode in which plants receive their nutrition. Some spread their roots near the surface of the earth, as wheat, rye, &c., while others, as the tap-rooted plants, draw their nourishment from a greater depth, scarcely throwing out a root near the surface.

Keeping these facts in view, the rotation of crops, and the alternate culture of every part of the farm, instead of ploughing one field year after year, or mowing another, has introduced a new era in agriculture, improving instead of impoverishing the farm, while the products and profits have in many instances more than doubled. In the system of rotation, the course of plants required for its completion must in some measure depend on the time to be gone through, whether 4 or 6 years, or, as is sometimes the case, where immediate profits are required, only two or three are allowed. In Pennsylvania, where the system has reached great perfection, the course, as stated in the Farmer's Reporter, is as follows:—Corn the first year; this is always planted on sward ground, carefully ploughed once, two or three weeks before the time of planting. The sward is well harrowed without disturbing the sod, marked off with rows three feet apart, in which the corn is planted in hills, one and a half or two feet apart. The corn is plastered when well up, and if too thick is thinned at hoeing. The next crop is oats or barley, sown the succeeding spring; this crop is followed by wheat, the ground being first thoroughly manured with barn-yard manure. A rye crop follows the wheat, with which clover seed is sown in March. The clover remains two or three years, and is plastered, when the same rotation commences again.

Mr. Stevens, one of the most successful farmers on the Eastern Shore, Md., has given an account of his system of rotation, or what he calls the 'seven field system,' and which, after a long experience of other modes, he decidedly prefers. His farm is divided into seven fields, two of which are every year in corn, two in wheat, two in clover (one for mowing, and the other for pasture,) and one, the stock-field, vacant.

Mr. Stevens says, 'you will observe one corn crop annually will be on the clover, therefore, as you do not turn in clover for fallow, which I consider of high importance, I would strongly recommend to have the clover field (after taking therefrom a crop of seed,) reserved unpastured, and

turned in, in the fall, as a preparation for corn, by which means you procure all the advantage to be derived from the clover.'

In western New York, where wheat is the great object, and clover is relied on as the great renovator of the soil, the course of cropping has a direct reference to that object. Where it has been required to make the most money in the shortest time, without reference to exhausting the soil, wheat after wheat has been resorted to, to a considerable extent. Where some regard has been had to the future state of the soil, as well as immediate profit, wheat, clover, and wheat, have followed each other; and where the object has been to improve the soil, as well as secure profit, a course, embracing from four to six years, has been adopted, including wheat, clover, corn, and roots. In a former volume of the 'Farmer,' a farmer of Monroe gave the following account of his system. My 150 acres of plough land is divided into ten lots, of fifteen acres each. My course commences in spring, with three fields in wheat, the rest all in clover. I again repeat, that all the clover which is to be ploughed must be sown with plaster. Fields Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in wheat. No. 4 to receive the yard and stable manure, (which must always be the case with the hoe crops,) once ploughed for corn, potatoes or other roots. No. 5, barley. No. 6, mow for wheat. No. 7, pasture for wheat. No. 8, meadow. Nos. 9 and 10 pasture. Of my 150 acres, 45 of them are annually in wheat; 15 in corn, potatoes, and other roots; 15 in barley; 30 in clover, preparatory to wheat; 45 for hay or pasture. If the corn ground is sown with wheat, the field which was intended to be mown as fallow may be ploughed in the spring for barley or oats, though the first is by most preferred. The barley stubble should be ploughed twice previous to sowing with wheat. The meadow which is to be sown with wheat, if broken up in July, must be ploughed twice; but if left till August, only once, but very carefully done. The pasture which is intended for wheat ought to be broken up in July, must be ploughed twice; but, if left till August, only once, but very carefully done. The pasture which is intended for wheat ought to be broken up in June, and twice ploughed.

In the New England Farmer, for 1823-4, is a valuable paper from Judge Buel, detailing his course of four years, and of five, with a particular account of the expense of profits per acre. His 4 years' course commenced in the spring with corn on land thoroughly manured, the sward turned over, rolled, and corn planted. In the fall corn cut by the bottom, harrowed and ploughed, and sown with wheat. Second year wheat, with turnips after. Third year barley, with ten pounds clover seed per acre. Fourth year clover, pasture or mowing. In the five years' course:—Indian corn as before. Second year, wheat with ten pounds of clover seed per acre; third year, clover for mowing—after mowing, turned over, and ruta-baga sown; fourth year, clover for mowing or pasture. The manure, in all cases, to be applied to the corn or the turnips.

We think P. will find, in the foregoing examples, sufficient direction as to the most approved method of cropping, or cultivating his farm, so as to make it both durable and profitable. He must, however, bring his own judgment largely into re-

question, or he will, after all, fail as a farmer. Experiments and books furnish results and principles—the application of them must depend on the individual. If the farm is destitute of fruit trees, let him apply to some nurseryman of established probity for a supply, and be careful that the selection is of the best kind; and adapted to his location. To plant poor fruit trees, because they can be obtained cheaper, is miserable policy, and poor fruit is worse than nothing; and there are locations where expenses in procuring certain kinds of trees would be entirely thrown away, for they will not succeed. If P. wishes stock, let him procure good blood, and good formed animals, and he need not fear therewith; the best, in such cases, are usually cheapest in the end.

But if, after all, P. wishes to succeed as a farmer, he must attend to his farm himself. He must see there is a place for every thing, and every thing in its place; he must say to his laborers, come, not go—and he must know, by personal observation, that there is such a thing as the rising of the sun. With industry, prudence, and economy, a farmer cannot fail to grow rich; and an increase of knowledge should be in an equal or increasing ratio.

W. G.

[From the Georgia Constitutionalist.]

A WORD FOR THE PLANTER.

Messrs. Editors.—It seems the arrangements in New-York have not stayed the failures, although apparently seconded by returning ease in the London money market. Some moneyed men and many dry goods dealers are added to the list of failures. The sore is too deep to be healed without being severely cauterised, both here and in England. I see little or no chance of the recovery of the former prices of cotton this season, and it looks as if they will be reduced to the rates of three or four years ago. *Nothing can prevent the further decline, but the planters holding over a part of this crop and planting less.* The currency of England is in a dreadful state; and the Bank of England itself does not feel altogether safe. This will be a good excuse for her to carry into effect all her designs against American Commerce.—She refused discounts and pressed the Joint Stock Banks; they the spinners and merchants, and the spinners and merchants are pressing for all their dues, much of which is in this country. If they should receive all, it would fall short of their payments, since they have borrowed largely of the Joint Stock Banks to build new mills and increase their investments of various kinds. The Joint Stock Banks have very little of their stock paid up. Some not one-tenth of their capital or issues: And the specie in England is estimated by some at one-twentieth of the circulation. Hence, unless they can obtain speedily specie in quantity, or Parliament passes some law on the subject, the contracting system must continue, which will lessen materially the consumption of Cotton. With a reduction in the consumption, there will be, unless we hold back a part of the present crop and plant less this year, an increase of stocks, and consequently, permanent reduction in prices. Production will now have the start, and must, under the circumstances, without some countervailing course for this movement, is adopted by us, will

run far ahead. Besides the contraction, &c., in England, the state of our own country will cause less of English goods to be imported, especially too as our importers are indebted to the English who must of necessity press their debts, which will, as a matter of course, cause a falling off in the demand for goods, &c. at Manchester, and consequently add to the reduction of the consumption. We should act judiciously, play the Pacha of Egypt, and not let them experience any great increase of stock: but as their consumption lessens, lessen our exports, and let them feel that they are in our power and we not in theirs. So necessary is Cotton to their peaceful existence, that as soon as their monetary affairs are arranged, they will be prompted, as a matter of security and peace, and by their jealousy of other nations in this trade, to bid up for the article. But if we press our Cotton upon them faster than they can consume it, which will be the case unless we hold some over and plant less this year, neither the fear of the want of employment for their millions of laborers, nor jealousy of other nations, will arise, and the supply of Cotton being more abundant than the demand, prices, of course, will decline. If the planters adopt the principle that the lower the price the more they must plant, in order to get as much money as when the prices were high, they will certainly reduce the article to its former low rates, which certainly cannot yield them as much to the hand. If they will only look back, they will see this clearly exhibited in past years. In 1824 and 1825 the consumption was supposed to be beyond the production; prices consequently were very high; it was found to be a mistake; the raw material had been rapidly manufactured, and the goods shipped off; but they were not consumed, and many were reshipped back to England. When this occurred we did not give them time to recover from their losses, and the consequent derangement, but kept increasing the production and pressing the article upon them, which caused to follow a number of years of low and declining prices, and to continue until they recovered from the blow of 1825, and found new markets for their goods. Such will probably be the case now unless we pursue a different course at this time. If we do, the recovery must be more rapid, not only through the adoption of the course of holding, but from the fact that the present difficulties arise more from the state of the currencies and wild speculations, both there and here, than from any circumstance in the Cotton trade. To be sure the European stocks of Cotton have been increasing for the last two years, though not much in Americans, until the state of the currency checked the consumption.

In fact the stock of American Cottons cannot be said to have increased even in the last two years; for while the stocks of American Cottons increased abroad, they became less at home, clearly showing that the consumption of our Cottons was quite equal to the production. There is no stock of goods or yarns in the hands of the spinners, nor a superabundance in any country to be returned, as in 1825 and 1826; hence, as soon as the currency is regulated, and the shock produced by wild speculation of all kinds passes off, the consumption will probably resume its wonted pace, and prices of Cotton will, in some degree, react. This seems to me to be the proper view,

and if so, all should combine and save to the country thousands, which the pressing of sales and exports at this time under such circumstances, will be throwing away, or giving to those who do not need it, and who like ourselves may be benefited by the holding back. I should suppose, that unless the Planters have taken large advances on their crops, it might be easily effected, since they must find 7 a 12 quite repugnant to their ideas, when they objected to 14 a 17. Now, there is scarcely a market for cotton any where, and a sale is but a sacrifice. It is not more than probable, that the arrangements in New York and Philadelphia for shipping specie, and emitting bonds payable in Europe, guarantees almost of further shipments of specie at distant days, with the cessation in the exports which is now taking place, at least, in the Atlantic States, and the statements which will go forward of the Planters holding back the remainder of the crop, or a portion of it, may produce at Liverpool in May, some little reaction in prices; much however, at so early a period, will depend upon the Bank of England and Parliament. And it is to be feared that the west, in the midst of its trouble, before she has reflected, may press off her crops, which is abundant, at low prices.

If the planters, now while the chain of commercial arrangements is broken; while merchants at the North and in England refuse consignments where drafts are drawn against them, and when the English Agents and all those who have shipped Cotton, are fearing the return of their drafts with heavy damages, in addition to their losses upon the Cotton, will press the sale of their crops, but a moment's reflection will show, and must convince them, how low prices must fall.

A GEORGIAN.

MEETING OF TOBACCO PLANTERS.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Prince George's county, interested in the Tobacco trade of the United States, was held at the Court-house, in the town of Upper Marlborough, on Thursday, May 4, 1837.

The chairman having called the meeting to order, THOMAS F. BOWIE, Esq., from the committee heretofore appointed for that purpose, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, by a resolution of the last Congress, the President of the United States was authorized and directed to instruct the different diplomatic agents of this Government, in foreign countries, to negotiate upon the subject of a diminution of the duties imposed on American Tobacco, and to procure, if possible, the reduction of those duties, so as to place the article of American Tobacco upon the same terms of reciprocity and favor with the productions of foreign growth and foreign merchandise in our own ports; and whereas, also, appropriations were made by Congress for the sending of ministers to Austria and Prussia, and other agents to different foreign ports, for the avowed purpose of representing the peculiar interests of the Planters of Tobacco in the United States, and others engaged in the Tobacco trade; and whereas the Planters of Tobacco feel particularly concerned in the success of the measures recommended by Congress for their benefit, and therefore desire to see those measures carried out

by the Executive, in the mode best calculated, in their judgment, to ensure their speedy and favorable termination: therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested, in the name of this meeting, and on behalf of the great body of Planters of Tobacco in the United States, to appoint, as soon as possible, and with as little delay as practicable, the different agents and foreign ministers authorized by the said resolution and proceedings of Congress; and that, when appointed, they be required by him to proceed, with the greatest possible expedition, to the discharge of the various duties to be assigned them, in order that information of the result of their efforts may be received before or during the next session of Congress, and in time to obtain the legislative aid of that body, in the event of its being necessary, to effect any of the purposes of their missions.

2. *Resolved*, That it would be more conducive to the interest of the Planters of Tobacco in the United States, and it is therefore their earnest desire, that the appointments of minister to Austria, and the different agents, recommended by the aforesaid resolution of Congress, should be made from that portion of the United States where Tobacco is cultivated as a staple crop; and that the President be respectfully requested to select (in making his appointments to those offices) some fit persons, in all respects suitable to him, who are citizens of Tobacco-growing States, and therefore more immediately interested in the prosperity of that class of our population, and more capable of representing their peculiar interests, and understanding their peculiar wants.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair, who shall (on behalf of this meeting, and of the Tobacco Planters of the United States, having an interest in common with them) wait upon the President of the United States, on Monday, the 15th instant, and submit these resolutions to his consideration, with a request that they may receive his favorable attention, as expressive of the opinions and wishes of the citizens of those portions of the United States where Tobacco is cultivated, and who feel that they have more than an ordinary interest in their adoption and success.

Which were unanimously adopted. And the Chair appointed the following gentlemen the committee under the third resolution, viz:

John B. Brooke,	Wm. D. Bowie,
Thomas F. Bowie,	Benjamin Ogle,
Charles Hill,	Gov. Samuel Sprigg,
Col. David Craufurd,	Alexander Keech,
Col. John Contee,	Philemon Chéw.

On motion of Mr. WILSON,

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretaries be added to the committee above named.

On motion of THOS. F. BOWIE, Esq.,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting (in behalf of the Tobacco Planters of the United States) are due to the last Congress of the United States, for the favorable action of that body in promoting the views and interests of that large and respectable portion of our citizens, and for the liberal spirit with which they favored the resolutions and memorial of the convention of Tobacco Planters which met in Washington during the late session.

On motion of T. G. PRATT, Esq.,

Resolved, That the President of the convention of Tobacco Planters which convened in Washington on the last Monday of January last be, and he is hereby requested to call together the said convention, to meet again at the same place, some time during the first week of the next session of Congress, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by said convention.

On motion of Col. CRAUFURD,

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers of this meeting, and published in the National Intelligencer, Globe, and Marlborough Gazette.

ROBERT W. BOWIE, Chairman.

H. C. SCOTT,	} Secretaries.
S. L. BROOKE,	

ON PLOUGHING.

There seems to exist quite a diversity of opinion in regard to the proper depth that land should be ploughed. Many, and in our opinion, too many, advocate shallow ploughing. "What's the use," say they, of ploughing up the sand and burying up the manure and the soil out of the reach of the plant? "Let us reason together." What's the use of ploughing at all? Is it not that we may pulverize the soil and bring it to such a state that the little roots and fibres of the plant may shoot out and gather up whatever they can find to nourish it? Is it not to incorporate the manure with the soil, and make it of a uniform consistency as it regards quality, &c.

Now the deeper you make the soil the deeper will the roots plunge, the more nourishment will they be likely to find, and the less liable will they be to injuries from drought. Plough deep; don't fear burying the manure so deep that the roots will not find it—they will go as deep as you can by any plough ever yet made. It is possible you may not realize so good a crop the first year by burying the manure deeply; you will not lose it; the next year you will have deeper soil—and in a short time, your land will of course be with double depth of soil. What makes the intervals and bottom lands so much better than most uplands? Is it not depth of soil? Aye, but nature made that. Take nature's advice and make yours so. If nature had made a plough of the elements and buried her vegetable matter deep, and made a soil ten-fold more valuable for it, follow her example. She did not do it all at once, neither need you if you are not able. If you think you have not manure sufficient to make such a soil the first year, or must have the benefit immediately, act accordingly, but begin immediately. If you can plough but four inches this year, plough six the next, and increase annually till you get the soil deeper than you can get the point of the plough. —We may appear somewhat dogmatized in our advice, but that is of small consequence provided we can dogmatize some into practice, who are now utterly opposed to it. What runs a farm out, as it is called? Is it not shoal ploughing, a scratch over the soil, as if you were afraid of getting out of the reach of the sun and air? We may verily believe this is the principal cause. The remedy must be the reverse course of management.

3 Sales of Flour at Cincinnati, May 6, were made at \$5.

AGRICULTURE.

It is very evident that for a few years past the Agriculture of America has been rising in the scale of human employments; its rewards have been greater than were ever realised before. We do not mean that a given quantity of farmer's produce has sold for more dollars than it ever commanded before, but that with a given amount of labor the farmer is enabled to produce a greater amount of wealth, to command a greater amount of the substantial comforts and conveniences of life.

A glance at the causes of this appreciation of agricultural industry, will convince us that it is destined to be permanent.

There is no apprehension that our agriculture will ever degenerate, and fall back to the unskilful, inefficient labor of the half barbarous cultivator with his wooden spade.

As far as the prosperity of this leading occupation depends upon a skilful and judicious cultivation of the earth, it is not only certain not to recede, but to advance.

But the prosperity of the agriculturist is promoted not only by improvements in the processes of his own art, but by improvements in all other arts. The products of agriculture, being articles of prime necessity, have at all times nearly the same intrinsic value. But their exchangeable value varies very greatly. Before the invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom, a bushel of wheat might have paid for two and a half yards of cotton cloth of a given quality; whereas now a bushel of wheat will buy six or seven yards of a fabric of equal or better quality. So a great number of other manufactures have contributed to increase the exchangeable value of agricultural produce. And it is obvious that these advantages are as permanent as the applications of mechanical power that have given birth to them. The present improved processes in the manufacture of useful fabrics will never be abandoned unless still better are discovered.

It is the growth of various manufactures in our own and other countries, and the improved means of transportation by which these manufactures are brought to our doors, that have chiefly contributed to secure a better reward for agricultural industry.

Finally, agricultural industry was greatly elevated when the plow was substituted for the spade. Its condition was still further improved when the several kinds of labor were divided, and mechanical expertness acquired in the various arts. It advanced still farther, (and of this last amelioration we have by no means reached the utmost extent,) when labor-saving machinery was generally introduced in the manufacturing arts.—*Detroit Journal*.

Wheat Fly.—It is said that one bushel of unslacked lime, ground fine like Plaster of Paris, to the acre, and sowed in the spring, just as the wheat begins to grow will destroy the wheat fly. *Albany Argus*.

The Worcester Palladium says it is cheaper to fatten hogs with oats, if they are cut when just ripe, as two crops may be procured, and they are as good as corn.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 50	1 75
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	7 50	9 50
CORN, yellow.....	bushel	85	86
White,.....	"	80	
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound		
North Carolina,.....	"		
Upland,.....	"		
Louisiana 20a21-Alabama	"		
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	50	52
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 37	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	11 00	12 00
Do. do. baker's.....	"		
Do. do. Superfine, ex.	"	8 75	8 50
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	9 00	
" wagon price,.....	"	8 25	
City Mills, super.....	"	7 00	
Do extra.....	"	8 25	
Susquehanna,.....	"		
Rye,.....	"	6 50	6 75
Kila-dried Meal, in hhd. hhd.			
do. in bbl. bbl.			
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	6 00	6 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,.....	"		3 00
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"		2 75
Herds, or red top,.....	"		1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	16 00	20 00
Heavy, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
Heas, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	7 00	7 75
Slaughtered,.....	"		
Hogs—first sort,.....	pound.	17	
second,.....	"	13	
refuse,.....	"	19	
LIME,.....	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	45	
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.		
Black eye,.....	"	1 12	
Lady,.....	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.	4 87	
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 62	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.		
RAGS,.....	pound.	8	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	90	
Susquehanna,.....	"		none
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100lbs	3 00	3 50
" brown and red,.....	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable	"		
for cigars,.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality, ..	"		
" ground leaf, ..	"		
Virginia,.....	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,.....	"		
Kentucky,.....	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 40	1 60
Red, best,.....	"	1 30	1 40
fair to good 100a130, inferior	"		
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	35	asked
" in hhd.	"	33	do
" wagon price,.....	"		
WAGON FRIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	2 00	
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 25	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,...	pound.	50 to 60	30 32
Full Merino,.....	"	45	50 28 30
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	40	45 24 26
One half do.....	"	36	40 22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	33	36 20 22
Pulled,.....	"	36	38 24 26

REMARK—The prices are but nominal, as there are but few transactions.

A JENNET FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a JENNET of good size and unexceptionable pedigree. She is 13 years old, and warranted sound. As her owner is desirous of selling her a bargain will be given in her. Applications made in writing must be post paid, to EDW. P. ROBERTS, ap 25 Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	13	
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	11 1/2	12
Middlings,..... do.....	"	do	do
Assorted, country,.....	"	7 1/2	7 1/2
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31
Roll,.....	"	23	28
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	5 00	7 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,.....	"	10 00	13 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 81	1 87
CHOP RYE,.....	"	2 00	
EGGS,.....	dozen.	18	
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.		
No. 2,.....	"		
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	2 75	
Mackerel, No. 1, ————No. 2	"	9 50	10 00
No. 3,.....	"		5 50
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,.....	pound.	11 1/2	12

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	PER	FROM	TO
U. S. Bank,.....	par		
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do		
Other Branches,.....	do		
MARYLAND.			
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par		
Hagerstown,.....	1a		
Frederick,.....	do		
Westminster,.....	do		
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do			
Do. payable at Easton,....	2		
Salisbury,.....	2 per ct. dis.		
Cumberland,.....	3		
Millington,.....	do		
DISTRICT.			
Washington,.....			
Georgetown,.....	Banks, 1p.c.		
Alexandria,.....			
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadelphia,.....	1a		
Chambersburg,.....	3		
Gettysburg,.....	do		
Pittsburg,.....	3 1/2		
York,.....	2 1/2		
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	4		
Delaware [under \$5].....	6		
Do. [over \$5].....	3		
Michigan Banks,.....	10		
Canadian do.....	10		
VIRGINIA.			
Farmers Bank of Virgin. 4a 1/4			
Bank of Virginia,.....	do		
Branch at Fredericksburg, do			
Petersburg,.....	do		
Norfolk,.....	do		
Winchester,.....	2a 2 1/2		
Lynchburg,.....	5		
Danville,.....	do		
Bank of the Valley,.....	2		
Branch at Romney,....	2		
Do. Charlestown,.....	2		
Do. Leesburg,.....	2		
Ohio Banks, generally 6a 7			
New Jersey Banks gen.	5		
New York City,.....	1		
New York State,.....	6a 7		
Massachusetts,.....	3a 3 1/2		
Connecticut,.....	3a 3 1/2		
New Hampshire,....	3a 3 1/2		
Maine,.....	3a 3 1/2		
Rhode Island,.....	3a 3 1/2		
North Carolina,.....	8a 10		
South Carolina,....	10a 12		
Georgia,.....	do		
New Orleans,.....	15		

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a farm situate in Prince George's County, Md. It contains 150 acres of good land, one-third of which is very heavily timbered. A large proportion of the cleared land is in meadow, well set in Timothy, the balance is all in clover, with the exception of 10 acres seeded in oats, clover and timothy. The enclosures are good. The improvements, a small dwelling, an excellent NEW BARN. The soil is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grass and grain, and is as susceptible of permanent improvement as any land in the country. It is remarkably healthy and handsomely situated. Should the person desirous of purchasing, wish more land, the owner would have no objection to increase the quantity of wood or cleared land. The Baltimore and Washington rail road passes through the farm, it being situate within half a mile of the depot at Beltsville; thus offering great facilities of transportation, and the choice of two markets, advantages not often enjoyed. A cash-rent of 1 and 2 years will be given on two-thirds the amount of purchase money; cash will be required for the other third; but should an eligible purchaser be obtained, the terms would be made to suit his convenience, as one great object of the owner, who has an estate adjoining, is to secure an enterprising agricultural neighbor. Applications post paid to be addressed to EDWARD P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

DURHAMS AND DURHAM GRADES.

I have for sale a beautiful fall-bred Durham bull, 4 years old, proceeding from the finest of the improved Durhams; a two year old do. 15-16ths blood, the latter being Devon and coming from Flora, that Queen of cows, raised by the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, which, when fresh, gives 20 pounds of butter a week.

ALSO 8 half-bred milch cows, mostly springing at the time: these are by Col. Powell's improved Durham bull Monk, out of capital Pennsylvania cows, and warranted to give from 16 to 20 quarts of milk a day when fresh.

All applications must be post paid. Address EDWARD P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN FARMER.

COMPLETE sets of this excellent periodical, consisting of 15 volumes each,

Also ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL, a work of general utility, comprising all the information necessary to be known in the culture of the Mulberry and growth of Silk.

The above works are offered for sale, at the office of the FARMER AND GARDENER, North-east corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, Baltimore, Md. April 18, 1837.

LIME-SPREADER.

J. S. EASTMAN, PRATT-STREET,

Has now finished several of the above machines. The price is fixed as follows:

For the machine complete, \$100
Do. exclusive of the wheels, shafts and axle, 60
For applying the machinery to a common cart 45
For the machinery alone 43
Including the patent fee in each case. \$28 25

A JACK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell a JACK, at a price which any gentleman disposed to purchase would consider moderate. He is 14 hands and half inch, and has proved himself a sure foal getter; his offspring being remarkable for their fine appearance, robust constitution, and size. He was imported by Commodore Elliot, from Brazil, and is now about 14 years of age.

All applications for him must be post paid, addressed to EDWARD P. ROBERTS, Ap. 18. 4t. Baltimore, Md.

PATENT HORSE SHOES.

Made of best refined Iron, and every shoe warranted—Any failing to render the most perfect satisfaction will be received back, and the money paid for the same refunded. A constant supply for sale by

THOMAS JANVIER, Agent, 87 Smith's wharf.

P. S. Henry Burden of Troy, N. Y. has obtained letters patent from the government of France, granting him the exclusive privilege of manufacturing horse shoes by his newly invented machines. nov 22 3m

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received his general supply of fresh Garden Seeds from the Messrs. Landreth's of Philadelphia—those for retailing bearing their label and warranted. The Messrs. Landreth's grow the most of the seeds they vend, and theirs is the oldest and probably the most extensive establishment in this country, and their seeds have no rival as to quality. Orders from country dealers will be supplied at short notice. Catalogues furnished gratis.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

Feb. 14

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